

ARGUMENTS

Rejection of Claims on Art Grounds in the 06 June 2008 Office Action, and
Traversal Thereof

In the June 6, 2008 Office Action, claims 1-17 are pending; claims 18-19 have been cancelled. Currently, claims 1-6 and 11-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being anticipated by US Pub. No. 2006/0190807 of Tran (hereinafter "Tran") in view of Patent No. 6,055,544 DeRose et al. ("DeRose"). Also in that Office Action, claims 7-10 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tran in view of DeRose and further in view of US. Publication No. 2002/0161733 of Grainger ("Grainger").

Office Action, Item #5:

Claims 1-6 and 11-17 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being anticipated by Tran in view of DeRose. Applicant asserts that the claims have been amended to overcome the rejection. The discussion below explains Applicant's rationale.

First, with respect to claim 1, Applicant asserts that Tran nowhere teaches nor suggests a diagrammatic representation where *the graphical component structure includes the component content*. Applicant respectfully asserts that claim 1 as amended provides for a graphical or visual hierarchal representation of a combination of graphical component structure and textual component content, as shown in Figures 1 and 2, illustrated in Chart 1, and described in paragraphs 0021, 0026, 0027, 0033, 0038, 0041, 0047, 0070, and 0073 of the present application; this graphical or visual hierarchal presentation of the component structure and the component content is fundamentally different from the type of data communication utilized in Tran, *in particular inasmuch as in the present invention, each distinct component or subcomponent has its own*

diagrammatic representation and corresponding text-based information wherein the text-based information and the diagram components for each component or subcomponent of the technology or invention are automatically directly linked by being visually integrated with one another within the graphical component structure.

The Tran reference describes using two separate window layout frames, to display the claim structure and the claim content. In Tran, the textual claim content is placed in the left frame of a window, and an image of the claim structure is placed in the right frame of the window, as shown in Figure 3B of Tran. In Tran, the image of the claim structure and the claim content are displayed and function separately as required by Tran's teachings. Applicant respectfully asserts that claim 1 is directed to including the graphical component structure with the component content that is neither taught nor suggested in Tran.

Applicant also respectfully asserts that *Tran nowhere teaches a method of dynamic graphic rendering that provides interactive viewing of the graphical component structure and component content of all the components of an invention, including the key components and subcomponents in the resultant hierarchical diagram where the the graphical component structure and the included textual component content are part of the interactive viewing and wherein the text-based information and the diagram components are automatically directly linked by being visually integrated with one another within the graphical component structure,* as made possible by including graphical component structure with component text-based information or content for each component where the text-based component is only associated with one diagrammatic component that corresponds to a component or sub-

component of the invention or technology as claimed in claim 1 and all of the other independent claims that are pending in the instant application. Therefore, Tran's separation of claim structure from content teaches away from and is substantively different from the present invention as claimed.

Further, Tran fails to teach or suggest a way to compress or collapse the claim content hierarchically. As only illustrated in Figure 3B of Tran, only two views are available to the user — the complete textual claim content and the graphical claim structure. These parts, the textual claim content and the graphical claim structure are kept completely separate in Tran. Additionally, there is no connection between the claim structure and the associated claim text. In Tran, as seen in Figure 3B, the claim text is in no way connected with the visualization of claim content; in fact, exemplary claims 1-5 and part of claim 6 is shown in the left window frame, but all the claim structure for claims 1-12 are shown in the right window frame. The purpose of the Tran's claim structure is to facilitate textual reordering and renumbering (see Tran, para. 0068). There is no visual connection showing the hierarchy of claim content and structure properly associated, including Figure 3B that is referenced by the Examiner. Figure 3B shows a diagram of relationship or hierarchy on the left side of the image in a completely disconnected and separate box that has absolutely no link or connection to the text of the claims, which is on the right side of the image in a completely separate box. The Tran reference makes no reference or connection to linking the text side with the diagrammatic representation of the hierarchy directly and in a linked manner as claimed. Thus, Tran lacks all the elements of the claimed invention.

Applicant's invention provides this direct link and integration of text with the diagrammatic representation of hierarchy – a connection which greatly facilitates the purposes of the invention. Tran does not provide this whatsoever. Therefore, there is no teaching, motivation, or suggestion in Tran, to combine it with another reference as compared to the present invention.

Furthermore, DeRose reference provides indexing for a book, which necessarily follows a chapter order; however, it does not provide the capacity to order wherein the components are not following in sequence and furthermore does not provide for the connection to multiple components by multiple sub-components as in the claimed invention. Thus, DeRose teaches away from application of its disclosure to be combined in a non-singular manner, as in multiple dependent claims in a patent. The combination of DeRose with Tran does not provide all of the elements of the claimed invention.

Claims 2-10 (excepting cancelled claim 6) depend directly or indirectly on claim 1. Therefore, these claims are hereby traversed for the same grounds as stated with claim 1 above.

Claim 11 is similar to claim 1 except that it is directed to a method rather than a system. Claim 11 incorporates the same substantive amendments of claim 1. Claims 12-15 directly depend on claim 11. Therefore, claims 11-15 are hereby traversed for the same grounds as stated above with claim 1.

Claim 16 as amended is directed to a system for mapping technology using at least one computing device which includes at least one processing means for automatically generating a diagrammatic representation of a technology; the diagrammatic representation is similar to that used in claim 1. As amended, claim 16

incorporates the substantive amendments made in claim 1. Therefore, claims 16 is hereby traversed for the same grounds as stated above with claim 1.

Claim 17 is similar to claim 16 except that it is directed to a method rather than a system. Claim 17 incorporates the same substantive amendments of claims 1 and 16. Therefore, Claim 17 is hereby traversed for the same grounds as stated above with claims 1 and 16.

Office Action, Item #7:

Claims 7-10 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tran in view of DeRose in further view of Grainger.

Applicant asserts that because independent claim 1 is now in allowable form, that claims 7-10, which are dependent on that claim, are also in allowable form. Claims 7-10 are hereby traversed for the same grounds as stated above for claim 1. Discussion of Grainger is unnecessary because the claims are patentable over Tran alone; however, Applicant's remarks in previous Papers for the present application regarding Grainger are still believed to be applicable.

Applicant asserts that the prior art references cited by the examiner do not anticipate the claims or render them unpatentable. Furthermore, claims have been amended in order to more distinctly claim the scope of the present invention. The above rejections of the claims 1-17 on the stated art grounds are traversed, and consideration of the patentability of the currently pending claims 1-17, now amended, is requested, in light of the foregoing amendments and the above remarks.

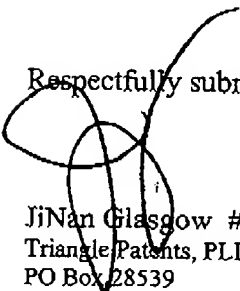
Applicant notes that the present invention was found to be novel non-obvious and has been issued as a patent in several foreign countries.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, claims 1- 17 (excepting canceled claim 6), presently amended, constituting the claims pending in the application, are submitted to be fully patentable and in allowable condition to address and overcome the rejections. If any issues remain outstanding, incident to the allowance of the application, Examiner Ly is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned attorney at (919) 268-4236 or via email at jinan@trianglepatents.com to discuss the resolution of such issues, in order that prosecution of the application may be concluded favorably to the applicant, consistent with the applicant's making of a substantial advance in the art and particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter that the applicant regards as the invention.

This response is submitted via facsimile to the USPTO Central Official Fax number 571.273.8300 on December 6, 2008.

Respectfully submitted,


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